We only saw one *L. bellargus* this year – an ovipositing female – at Freshwater Bay. In 1984 this butterfly was quite common there. Our record of *P. c-album* appears to be the only recent record from the eastern part of Brightstone Forest (see Heath, Pollard and Thomas 1984, *Atlas of Butterflies in Britain & Ireland*). Probably the most interesting record is that of *B. euphrosyne*. This butterfly was very common indeed in the cleared area of Parkhurst Forest. I found one which had fallen prey to a crab spider and this was kept as a confirmatory specimen. There appear to be no recent records of this species from the island (Heath, Pollard and Thomas *loc cit*). As well as being abundant on the coast at St. Catherine's Point *M. cinxia* was also found at Brightstone Down, nearly two miles inland. SITES VISITED: Bouldner SZ 3790, Brightstone Down SZ 4383, Brightstone Forest (E) SZ 4284 & 4184, Culver SZ 6285, Firestone Copse SZ 5590 & 5591, Freshwater Bay SZ 3585, Parkhurst Forest SZ 4790, Newtown SZ 4290, Shanklin SZ 5881, St. Catherine's Point SZ 4976.

A word of warning: To many butterfly hunters the most gratifying and amusing companion is his dog. However, we found Adders to be quite common in Brightstone Forest and a local Police Constable warned us to keep dogs on a lead in such places. This is advice well taken as Ben, our cross-collie, very nearly fell victim to one whilst closely observing a speckled wood butterfly. ADRIAN M. RILEY, 35 Park Mount, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

FURTHER RECORDS OF THAUMETOPOEA PROCESSIONEA L. (OAK PROCESSIONARY MOTH), (LEP.: THAUMETOPOEIDAE), ON JERSEY. – Two individuals of this species were caught in the Rothamsted Insect Survey light trap which operates on the Island of Jersey; (Site No. 146) one on 10.ix.1985 (male) and one on 12. ix.1985 (female). So far as I am aware *processionea* has only been recorded five times from the British Isles (Foster 1983, *Ent. Rec.* **95**:216, Riley 1985, *Ent. Rec.* **97**: 110-111 and Riley 1986, *Ent. Rec.* **98**:146). Four of these occasions were at Rothamsted traps.

The present records are very interesting: *Processionea* is regarded as a rare migrant to the British Isles yet in 1985, when two individuals were caught, very few migrants were recorded at the Jersey trap. None were recorded around the time of the *processionea* captures. The standard Rothamsted trap only takes a small sample of insects flying near the light source. The fact that two *processionea* were caught would suggest that there were probably many more in the vicinity which were not. It is likely that such an immigration of an unusual species would be accompanied by more commonplace migrants but on this occasion it was not. This, along with the fact that one of the individuals was female (the first female recorded for the British Isles) suggests the possibility that the species has established a colony on Jersey.

This species is occasionally regarded as an horticultural pest (Carter, D. J. 1984. *Pest Lepidoptera of Europe*, 243-244. W. Junk, Dordrecht, Holland) and as such it's status on the Channel Islands should be fully investigated. Thanks are extended to Mrs. R. Collier who operates the Jersey trap. ADRIAN M. RILEY, Entomology Department, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

ISCHNOMERA CINERASCENS PAND. (COL.: OEDEMERIDAE) IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. – During a visit to West Wycombe Park, Bucks., on 12th June, 1986, a single *Ischnomera cinerascens* was swept from an area of nettle, dog's mercury and enchanter's nightshade within High Wood (SU 829939). This is an area of open mature woodland dominated by beach, ash, horse chestnut and sycamore. My identification has been confirmed by Mr. P. Skidmore, who, with Mr. F. A. Hunter, drew attention to the beetle's presence in Britain after it was found in Duncombe Park, N. Yorks in 1979 (1981, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.*, **116** (1980): 129-132). The same paper mentions a further locality, Moccas Park, Herefs., but there have apparently been no further sites discovered until now.

I. cinerascens has recently been put forward as a species strongly associated with sites where there has been ecological continuity of dead wood habitats (P. T. Harding & F. Rose, 1986, *Pasture-Woodlands in Lowland Britain.* I. T. E., Huntingdon). It is conceivable that High Wood is an ancient woodland site, or that West Wycombe Park is an old pasture-woodland, but neither site is presently recognisable as such. Other dead wood associated Coleoptera present were *Denticollis linearis, Pyrochroa serraticornis, Phytoecia cylindrica, Endomychus coccineus* and *Rhizophagus bipustulatus.* K. N. A. ALEXANDER, Biological Survey Team, National Trust, Spitalgate Lane, Cirencester, Glos. GL7 2DE.

BUTTERFLIES IN NORTHERN CYPRUS – In a previous issue (*Ent. Rec.* **97**: 92) I gave a list of butterflies seen in Northern Cyprus in early June 1981. There are three corrections to make to this list:

Maniola jurtina L. should read *Maniola cypricola* Graves.

Hipparchia fatua Freyer should read *Hipparchia syriaca cypriaca* Staudinger.

Cyaniris semiargus Rottemburg should read *Glaucopsyche paphos* Chaman.

In the note I suggested that *Papilio machaon* L. might have adopted citrus as an alternative food plant in Cyprus, during summer when the fennel has completely dried out, as has *Papilio zelicaon* Lucas in California (New Scientist, 16th April 1981, p.160). This led to interesting comments.